



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 6, 1920.
CONVENTION CALL
THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
RESPECT FOR LAW
TRICKERY OR THIEVERY

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 54.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanic No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 235 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stewart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 135—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1824 Powell.
Bakers No. 34—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Bear Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. E. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 23—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 204—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1623—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1646—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, California Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 24 Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth St.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 35—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—173 Golden Gate ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliances and Store Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoofers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Bldg.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 18—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 487 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stewards—Meet Mondays, 34 Embarcadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 636 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 31—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple, headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays Labor Temple.
United Truck, B. & Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 823 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Peter McCarthy, 701 Paris.
Water workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—318-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUG. 6, 1920

No. 27

Convention Call

San Francisco, Cal., July 28, 1920.

To Affiliated Unions:—Pursuant to law, you are hereby advised that the twenty-first annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor will be held in W. O. W. Hall, Fresno, California, beginning at 10 a. m., Monday, October 4, 1920, and continuing in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation—Representation in the convention will be upon the following basis:

Each regular affiliated organization shall be entitled to representation (based upon the average per capita tax paid into the Federation during the preceding year, i. e., the total amount paid in for fiscal year, divided by twelve), as follows:

Unions shall be entitled to two delegates for the first 100 members or less and one delegate for each succeeding 100 members or major fraction thereof; provided, that no union shall be entitled to more than six delegates.

Central labor bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each.

Each delegate shall vote an equal percentage of the membership of the union he or she represents on all questions where roll call vote is taken; provided, all fractional votes be eliminated.

No proxies shall be allowed.

Each delegate from central labor bodies shall be entitled to one vote.

Each delegate-elect and each alternate-elect shall receive credentials from the secretary of the organization he or she represents, and a duplicate of the same shall be forwarded by said secretary to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation at least two weeks prior to the convention.

If an alternate presents credentials and is seated, he or she shall be the only recognized representative throughout the session of the convention.

All notices of contests must be served on the Secretary-Treasurer prior to five days before the convening of the convention, and parties making such contest shall be permitted to appear before the Committee on Credentials and present their evidence.

No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for affiliation at least three months prior to the convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization issuing credentials; provided, organizations chartered within three months of the meeting of the convention shall be eligible to representation.

Credentials—Credentials in duplicate are enclosed herewith. The original credentials must be given to the delegates-elect and the duplicates forwarded to the California State Federation of Labor office, Underwood Building, 525 Market street, San Francisco. The duplicate credentials should be mailed at least two weeks prior to the opening of the convention, as provided in the constitution.

General Information—All proposed amendments to the Constitution should be forwarded to the office of the Secretary, one week before the opening of the convention.

Delegates wishing to make hotel or room reservation should correspond with Geo. T. Johnson, 1139 Eye street, Fresno, California.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Hotel Fresno.

If there should be any further information regarding the convention, or the arrangements for the convenience of delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular, or through the labor press.

Fraternally,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,
(Seal)

Daniel C. Murphy, President; S. H. Metcalf, E. L. Bruck, A. W. McKenna, W. E. Banker, Thos. Bone, Walter G. Mathewson, Robert F. Murray, Fred W. Heckman, L. B. Leavitt, J. J. Matheson, Roe H. Baker, Jas. E. Hopkins, Wm. M. McQuillan, William P. Whitlock, James Giambruno, Vice-Presidents; Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market Street, San Francisco.

All per capita tax for the fiscal year, including the month of September, should be paid before September 23d.

HOW ABOUT "THE PUBLIC"?

The much-vaunted power and willingness of the public to rectify wrongs is illustrated by Bill Price, staff writer on the Washington Times, who calls attention to the low wages of government employees, especially watchmen, messengers, clerks and scrub-women.

The writer seems to have no remedy except the organized federal employees, who, he says, "probably are fully prepared to remember at the polls those who did nothing, but promised much."

"The same statesmen," he says, "who saw that government employees, particularly those notoriously underpaid, received no increases, went to the two big national political conventions and there joined in loading into the respective platforms the same old promises of fair treatment and fair play to government employees."

"Congress went so far as to slash the number of clerks for this fiscal year to a limit that means these underpaid workers will have to do a great deal of overtime work without overtime pay."

"Congress forces most of this overtime duty and shows no appreciation of it when salary fixing time comes."

MEDIATOR HOLDS CONFERENCE.

William H. Urmy of San Francisco, Federal mediator, acting under instructions from the United States Department of Labor, held a conference with the master butchers of Oakland relative to terms of settlement of the strike of journeymen butchers of that city.

According to Urmy, the master butchers took the position that the striking employees must return to work unconditionally, but with the understanding that whatever wage is granted the journeymen butchers of San Francisco under the new wage scale and working agreement shortly to be negotiated, will be paid the journeymen butchers of Oakland. Not all of the striking butchers, however, can be taken back to work at once.

Urmy laid the situation before the Journeymen Butchers' Union of Oakland and is hopeful that he will be able to settle the controversy.

UNFAIR NAVY BAND COMPETITION.

The Musicians' Union is again being forced to complain and protest against the use of the United States bands, which are allowed to give their services for private functions, in direct competition with the citizen musicians and taxpayers. In this instance it is the Navy bands will be made the subject of a protest to be entered with the Navy Department at Washington, D. C.

An act of Congress, approved June 3, 1916, provides as follows: "No enlisted man in the service of the United States, in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, whether a non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, shall be detailed or permitted to leave his post to engage in any pursuit, business or performance in civil life, for hire or otherwise, when the same shall interfere with the customary employment, and regular engagement of local civilians in the respective trades, arts and professions."

In justice to the U. S. Army authorities in this district, it is only fair to state that they are complying with this law, and working in absolute harmony with the Musicians' Union. The same cannot be said for the Naval authorities. On Monday, July 26th, a celebration took place in Oakland, for the sole purpose of advertising a film corporation and an Oakland theatre. A number of movie actors were brought to Oakland by the theatre and film corporation, and a procession took place, ending at the theatre being advertised. And for this advertising scheme of a private corporation, seeking to discredit other film companies and in the interest of one theatre as against all the others, the U. S. Navy bands marched and played, in absolute violation of the law, and in direct competition with the citizen musicians and taxpayers. It was a celebration which required music, and the citizen, civilian musician would have been employed if the Navy bands would have obeyed the law.

On August 28th, a water carnival and pageant is advertised to be given on the hills of Belvedere, with various forms of entertainment, and it is announced that a Navy band will furnish the music. Here are instances where the United States Government enters into competition with its own citizens and taxpayers. In advertising for men to enlist in the Navy, the U. S. Government holds out great advantages given to men in the service, notably, regular wages, food, lodgings, clothes, medical attendance, education, travel, and other profitable benefits, which the citizen and private taxpayer must provide out of his earnings. In the great war just ended, the Musicians' Union, working at all times in perfect harmony with the Red Cross, furnished music, free of charge, for every activity to assist the sailor and soldier, and this was recognized and appreciated by the Red Cross officials. At Fort Winfield Scott, last Monday, the Hippodrome Theatre Orchestra (in which was President Morey of the Musicians' Union), played for the entertainment of the Russian children, and at the Auditorium on Tuesday night, the union furnished a big band for the same purpose. Union members in large numbers gave active service, both here and in France, and Musicians' Union asks for "fair" treatment from the "unfair" competition of the Navy bands in this district.

THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM

The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.
By John E. Bennett.
(Continued)

The Operation of the Mediate Laws Was to Push Forward Culture; and the Great Means to This End Was to Get Man Distributed Over the Whole Earth.

Had Nature at the birth of the race brought forth wild food sufficiently fast to feed increase of human population—which enlarges geometrically, and with ample provision would double every twenty-five years—Man never could have risen out of savagery. Always the race would have remained clustered about its birth-spot, however large this cluster may have grown, savage man never would have scattered over the globe and occupied all its areas, as we find he has done. There would under such conditions have been no pressure upon Man, driving him to higher ways to use the earth to feed his numbers, and compelling co-operation thereto of his fellows, whereby moral and intellectual rise has been effected.

So also had Initiative come forth freely at the beginning of civilization, and continuously advanced throughout, higher ways of co-operating in the use of the earth to feed being rapidly found as population increased, so that such spot of the earth would always have provisioned its occupants, civilized men never would have spread over the earth in emigration. Instead, their numbers would have grown clustered around the earliest site of civilization. However fast Initiative would have developed in such cluster, its quality must have been strangely different from that which actually has evolved through bringing Man to the diversified reaches of the entire earth in consequence of his migration. We are, however, stating an impossibility; for it would have been impossible for Initiative to have risen at all had men increased their population in a cluster; and here again is another impossibility, for the race could not have so increased or existed, in a cluster.

Nature schemed it that Man should live on other forms of organic life; wherefore increase of his population was to decrease theirs as they spontaneously grew. Hence we have the sixth law in sociology. So also when the rise of Man's

mind overcame the need of his reliance upon wild life, and he lived through Initiative rather than upon quarry, there was a scheme arranged by Nature whereby increase of his numbers should suppress Initiative, so that he must needs, to the extent of some of his numbers, get away from his civilized center and emigrate towards free land in order that he might find a living. For should it have occurred at any stage of the race career in the past, that population did not increase, and Initiative did not arise, from thence on Man would not have further proceeded in culture; but he would have dropped back into savagery. The physical push on Man, driving him to higher mental development, would have been removed, and he would not have gone further forward, but he would have fallen back. Before this push could have been withdrawn—which will be when the provisions of this platform become law, Man had to so far advance in spiritual unfoldment that his ideals would move him forward—draw him forward, and the physical impact pushing him forward was no longer necessary. This condition he has now reached, and the driving force may be withdrawn.

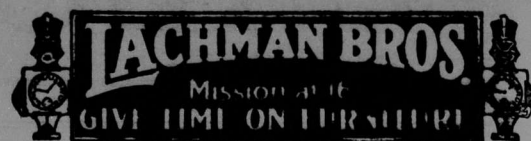
How With Free Land Exhausted the Protective System Uses Initiative to Destroy Initiative, Whereby Areas Fail to Sustain their Populations, and Population Must Be Reduced.

To comprehend the action of these natural laws the reader is referred to Bennett's works on sociology, through which the entirely mechanical operation of human society may be observed. For the purposes of this platform it may be remarked that when free land becomes exhausted new Initiative is, by the Protective System, made to suppress and destroy Initiative. The effect of this is to compel reduction of population. For example:

Manhattan Island has a superficial expanse of twenty-two square miles, and a population, being residents and transients, of about 3,000,000. The dwelling of such a number of persons upon such an area of land is only possible through the possession by such persons of a certain degree of culture. They are not fed from the land itself, but they have the power to attract food from wherever food is produced. They live by co-operating through each other with people beyond their domain. That is to say: they receive hides from the Argentine, tan them into leather, sew them into shoes, sell some of the shoes to Iowa and the rest to Australia; they get money from thence, and with it buy wheat, some from Athabasca, some from the Dakotas. Nay indeed, in very large part they do not even do this; the shoe factory may be somewhere in Massachusetts; and here in New York, at the summit of some forty-story building, they may be merely writing words on paper and thus sending forth, whereby the shoe and the other operation is in some fraction moved; and for this the writers and the talkers receive food, raiment and other things drawn from the ends of the earth.

Now if some geni would wave his malignant wand over Manhattan and banish from the heads of these millions their culture, whereby they were able to do these things which set people everywhere working busily to produce and send them food, what then would happen? Why, these Islanders would no sooner recognize themselves as Indians than they would, of an instant, fall upon and destroy each other! A hurried handful, frightened at the riot, would scramble away, flee the place and seek haven elsewhere, being thereby emigrants; but the vast mass would go down in bloody war. That population would melt away, until its number became so reduced that the natural yield of the Island could sustain them. When the Dutch came the Indians were about two hundred. There would hardly be more left upon the spot when the war was over.

Initiative arises through incentive of gain to the individual, and goes forward in full measure



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Between 18th & 19th

where the earth and men are free, and order is maintained; that is to say: where production is ample through land being free, and men are unobstructed in their co-operation. When, however, land ceases to be free and becomes owned, and tariffs, licenses, monopoly tolls on the highways, the asphyxiations of patent monopoly, artificially boosted wages, strikes, rising prices, and the thousand charges, dues and inhibitions of the Protective System swing upon men in their business intercourse, people are interfered with in co-operating and business is accordingly suppressed. While this is transpiring population is increasing and there supervenes more people than society can feed.

New York City, we will say, received wheat from Illinois. loads it on vessels and sends it to Europe. This means to her railroads and steamships, which give employment to many of her people. Initiative in her midst invents the farm tractor, whereby through deep furrowing and more speed in plowing than can be done with a team, the lands of Illinois increase their yield three-fold with the same exertion of human effort. A large factory is built to construct the tractor: there is more work for New Yorkers. There comes forth increase of wheat from the West; there is more grain, more trains and more ships. But increasing the yield of the western land with the same labor has increased the value of the land. Farmer A, who is growing wheat, does not notice that. But Farmer B, adjacent, who is not growing wheat, but who has always held his land at pasture, does notice it. And when C of New York concludes to lessen the population of that city to the extent of his emigration thereby leaving his job to another, by going west to buy a farm and engage in wheat raising, he finds the price of land which before the tractor was \$50 per acre, is now marked up to \$300 per acre; and when he inquires the reason for this he is told that it is "because the land will earn it." C also finds that he cannot pay this price for land and grow wheat with a team; for he must have superior crops with less labor. So where before the tractor came he could have bought a team of horses for \$200, and a plow and harness for \$40, he must now pay \$1000 for a tractor. This increases his initial outlay, and he does not buy the land; so B keeps it in pasture and awaits a purchaser at the figure that "the land will pay."

So also the activities in New York City which the tractor factory has produced, have in like manner raised the value of adjacent land. It is more difficult for a manufacturer seeking a site to find one within his means than was the case before the tractor came. Yonder is a 3-acre lot used as a yard to store old wagons and machinery. Prior to building of the big plant of the tractor company, that plot could have been bought for \$50,000 per acre; now the owner wants \$200,000 per acre, and will not sell until he gets it. The effect of the tractor has been to hold back land from passing from the lower to the higher use. This prevents business from arising in New York. The phenomenon obtains throughout the world; else we should not find a condition everywhere of land less than forty per cent used according to its value.

Nor is Farmer A, who is quietly growing wheat with his tractor, really helped by the new machine. The tractor has increased the price of wheat land; this has kept pasture lands from coming into wheat, and produced a scarcity of wheat against increasing population. This scarcity of wheat has increased the price of wheat; and this in turn has increased the price of land. But it has also increased the price of manufactures greater proportionately than it has raised the price of wheat. The farmer with his 500-acre crop of \$3 wheat finds with it he can buy fewer things than he could have bought with wheat at \$1 per bushel. The tractor, starting as a benefit, is, despite rising prices of his product, sink-

ing him into poverty. Farmer B, refusing to sow his pasture to wheat, and holding the land away from a bidding wheat-grower through seeking a higher price, is alone unaffected. He received nothing of wheat when wheat was \$1, and he receives nothing when wheat is \$3. But with the city man on a fixed salary, or the widow living on bond interest, the case is different. These can buy less wheat with that portion of their incomes set aside to bread, than they did prior to the arrival of the tractor, while Farmer B, in keeping his land at pasture, is holding away from society more value with wheat at \$3 than he was doing when wheat ruled at one dollar.

That which operates in the case of the tractor occurs with every good thing that Initiative brings forth. Each stroke of society going forward is, by the Protective System, after free land has been exhausted, given a rebound which drives society back. While business is thus pummeled down population keeps coming on. Children are hourly born, and by thousands new men and women mature, and at the door of society they knock and demand employment. It is not there to give them; there are people out of work; the idle multitude increases; the unemployed become a menace, and numbers must be reduced. The evil geni is the Protective System. It swings its baton above New York, above every city in the world, and behold, the culture of the people tends to vanish, for they are made more estranged! The Initiative they possess recoils against them, the culture they have ceases to enable them to serve each other, for it constantly contracts their zone of co-operation. There comes a surplus of people, an "excess population," and population must be purged of its superfluity. Numbers must be reduced; and if man does not reduce them by war, Nature will do so by pestilence; for she will not tolerate more people in existence than society can nourish.

(To be continued. Copyrighted, 1920, by Emma J. Bennett.)

DECLINE TO CONFER.

The San Francisco Boat Owners' Association has refused the invitation of William H. Urmy, Federal mediator, representing the United States Department of Labor, to meet their former employees, the marine gasoline engineers, in conference with a view to adjusting the differences that are said to be working much hardship and inconvenience on the San Francisco waterfront.

Urmy says that he will not discontinue his efforts to get the contending parties to talk over their grievances.

CITY USES BOYCOTT.

The boycott, denounced as "un-American" when used by the workers, is becoming sanctified. The latest to indorse it is the Boston Municipal Health Department in its drive against profiteers. It is proposed to issue a blacklist against offending merchants.

To date, no action has been taken in this matter by the Anti-Boycott Association, which has changed its name to "League for Industrial Rights" since the boycott became fashionable.

JOURNEYMEN BUTCHERS.

Journeyman Butchers' Union No. 115 of San Francisco has donated \$250 to the striking butchers of Oakland and has instructed all members to remain away from Oakland until the strike is won.

The union has also donated \$10 to the striking cigarmakers of Tampa, Florida.

The manner in which you earn and spend your income is a great factor in the level of prices. If you have earned your income by charging more than your labor or goods are worth, or if you pay more for what you buy than it is honestly worth, you have added to the cost of living of yourself and others. None of us can escape the moral blame, if we do these things.

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A PROGRAM.

Washington, D. C., July 20, 1920.

To the Secretaries of National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies, Local Labor Unions, and Organizers of the American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: There are presented to you herewith for your consideration and action a number of matters which came before the Fortieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor recently held at Montreal, Can. They are matters which vitally affect the welfare of the American trade union movement and which merit the fullest consideration of its membership.

Acting on Resolution No. 11 by the Miami (Fla.) Central Labor Union to bring out the fullest possible voting strength of the American labor movement, the Committee on Education strongly recommended "that all trade unionists, whether men or women, where woman suffrage obtains in any degree, be urged to enfranchise themselves by registration, payment of poll tax wherever that out-worn requirement has not been repealed, and the meeting of any other required qualifications." The convention approved the recommendation.

The exercise of citizenship as a duty must not be neglected nor disregarded, and it is doubly essential now.

Acting on Resolution No. 16 submitted by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the convention recommended that organizers be instructed when visiting central bodies and local unions to devote on each such occasion a part of their talk to union labels, shop cards and working buttons, and to urge central bodies and local unions to appoint committees to secure information and keep it posted in meetings, designating where union label products can be purchased, and that such instructions be given at least every four months.

This duty applies not only to organizers and central bodies but to every local union and every member thereof.

The convention adopted the recommendation of its Committee on State Bodies and adopted Resolution No. 39 recommending that all state federations of labor be requested to advocate and urge the passage of legislation providing for the widest and fullest publicity as to the actual cost of manufactured articles and other commodities offered for sale.

The convention concurred in the recommendation of its Committee on State Organization and adopted Resolution No. 53 condemning and disapproving the plan of organization miscalled the "American Plan" and urged that all affiliated organizations give all support possible to resist the attempt of employers to disrupt the trade union movement by the introduction of this so-called "American Plan."

That which its advocates call the "American Plan" of organization is nothing more nor less than the employers or company organization of the workers.

The convention adopted Resolution No. 89 urging the international unions to give more rigorous observance to Section 2 of Article II of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which provides that local unions be instructed to join chartered central labor bodies, departments and state federations of labor in their vicinity where such exist.

International unions were urged through Resolution 79 to assign organizers to the work in Detroit, Mich., and by Resolution No. 8 to render all possible assistance in the organizing campaign in the Province of New Brunswick, Can.

The convention adopted Resolution No. 91, discussing the necessity of maintaining effective standards that will be of practical value in giv-

ing vocational training and reading in part as follows:

"Resolved, That we favor intensive instructor training courses organized for the purpose of assisting men and women from the trades to become efficient instructors in vocational schools, and that we recommend co-operative understandings between State Boards for Vocational Education, the Committees on Education of the State Federations, the City Central Bodies, and the several trades that may be now or in the future will become interested, whereby sufficient instructor training classes may be organized to meet the needs of vocational schools for practical instructors; and further, be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor again urge upon State Federations of Labor the necessity for providing preferably through state legislation, for the appointment of advisory committees to advise with State Boards for Vocational Education and local Boards of Education in the administration of vocational education, and that these advisory committees include representatives of employers, employees and the public schools."

The convention adopted Resolution No. 93, urging support in securing and enforcing legislation for the installation of such fire prevention devices in schools, hospitals, asylums and other public or private institutions, as well as factories and other forms of buildings, which will tend to safeguard life, limb and property, as well as protect the interests of wage-earners and the public generally.

The convention adopted a resolution reiterating

its former endorsement of federal thrift stamps, government savings stamps and treasury savings certificates as the best and safest method for saving and investing; urging their membership to purchase government securities at current market prices. In view of the current low market prices of Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes, members of the various unions are urged to request their employers and local banks to provide partial payment facilities for the purchase of government securities at market prices.

The convention adopted Resolution No. 107, submitted by the American Federation of Teachers, urging the American Federation of Labor, directly and through its affiliated locals to use every effort to secure laws granting tenure of position for public school teachers.

The convention adopted Resolution No. 118, condemning the activities of "a band of irresponsible agitators, encouraged by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and other unfriendly em-



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players of labor, for the purpose of discrediting the recognized organizations in the railways service," and urging that the officers of affiliated organizations be requested to instruct their locals to refrain from giving moral or financial assistance of any kind to any secessionist movement.

The convention endorsed the recommendation of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, urging that more attention be paid to the organization of the underpaid professions such as school teachers, hospital nurses, clerical workers and technical and semi-technical workers.

The convention adopted the recommendation of the Executive Council that organized labor be urged to use every effort to protect public school teachers against intimidation and discrimination on account of affiliation with organized labor.

The Executive Council reported to the Montreal Convention that the average membership for the past year was 4,078,740, and that the membership for the highest month in the year was 4,302,148. It is the duty of every wage-earner, man or woman, to carry on a renewed campaign for the organization of the yet unorganized. Let us bring the gospel of trade unionism to all the men and women of Labor, to bring life into the life, work and homes of the toiling masses.

Now for the five million mark!

If any further information is desired upon any matter dealt with in this communication, write to the undersigned.

On behalf of the American Federation of Labor I urge your careful and serious consideration of the above matters.

Fraternally yours,

SAM. GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION CLASSES.

Shop work, automobile repairing, electricity and chemistry are to be taught in University Extension classes starting in San Francisco soon. The mechanical classes of the University Extension Division have always been found practical and valuable. Skilled mechanics have often enrolled in the classes to perfect themselves in details of higher proficiency, which they would not have the opportunity to attain at the work bench in their trade.

In addition to these practical classes for men, the University Extension also announces both afternoon and evening classes for women in dressmaking and millinery, in which the student is taught and directed in the making of a dress or hat from her own materials, under the skilled supervision of the instructor.

The San Francisco office of University Extension, 140 Kearny street, announces classes will open on the following dates:

Automobile shop work, at Cogswell Polytechnic College, Twenty-sixth and Folsom streets. Class meets Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 7 p. m., beginning August 17. Arthur L. Merrill, instructor.

Machine shop practice, at Polytechnic High School, First avenue and Frederick street, Monday and Wednesday evenings at 7, beginning August 23.

Elementary direct current electricity, at Polytechnic High School, Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 8:15; beginning August 17; A. L. Jordan, instructor.

Other classes offered by University Extension beginning in August are:

Millinery—Monday, August 9, 3:15; Tuesday, August 10, 7 p. m.; Polytechnic High School; Miss N. L. Campbell, instructor.

Dressmaking—Monday, August 9, 3:30, Y. W. C. A. Building, Sutter and Mason streets; Tuesday, August 10, 7 p. m., Polytechnic High School; Miss Mabel Wood, instructor.

Spanish—Elementary and continuation, Monday and Wednesday evenings, beginning Monday, August 9; 1337 Sutter street, Emanu-El School Building; T. S. Romero, instructor. Commercial Spanish—Friday evening, August 13, 7 p. m., same place.

Advertising—Thursday, August 12, 8 p. m., 1337 Sutter street; Louis F. Overstreet, instructor.

Business English—Practical instruction in correspondence and business letter writing, Friday, August 13, at 7 p. m., 1337 Sutter street, Emanu-El School Building.

IRON MOLDERS ENJOINED.

Striking iron molders of Knoxville, Tenn., have been prohibited by Judge Nelson from talking with employees of the Southern Pipe and Foundry Company. This is the court's order:

"From initiating or commencing negotiations, dealings, communications or interviews with any employees of the Southern Pipe and Foundry Company in relation to the employee's employment."

Under this order, if a striker suggests to one of the company's strikebreakers that conditions could be bettered if he joined the union, the striker would be in contempt of court and could be sentenced to any fine or imprisonment Judge Nelson saw fit to impose.

WAREHOUSEMEN.

Representatives of the Warehousemen's Union and their employers held a conference with John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, Tuesday on the request of the Warehousemen for a wage increase. It is believed that the increased wage asked will be granted.

METAL STRIKE ENDS.

The metal trades strike in New Orleans has been settled on practically a union-shop basis. Rates for mechanics will be 90 cents an hour, and 60 cents an hour for assistants. The 44-hour week will become effective the first of the year.

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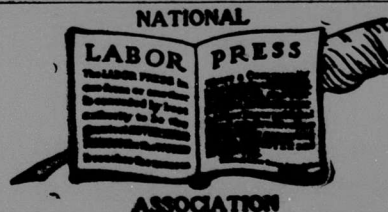
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1920.

The National Labor party, so far as the State of California is concerned, has gone up in smoke. Far from being able to speak it cannot even wheeze since the farcical State convention held in Oakland.

The Stockton Labor Review should strike the word "labor" from its title because it is about 90 per cent Russian, though in one paragraph in the last issue the editor speaks of making the world safe for democracy "for which WE fought so hard on the fields of Flanders." Just conjure up in your mind, if you can, a picture of the editor of the Stockton paper fighting hard on the fields of Flanders or elsewhere to make the world safe for democracy. The truth is he has never believed in or supported democracy.

The day of the old-time politician who paid no attention to the desires of his constituency, yet could be elected time after time in spite of that fact by merely handing them soft words, is about gone. The people are doing a little thinking and are guided in their voting more by the record of their representative than by party loyalty. Every year sees the tide running higher in this direction and if it continues it will not be long until we have in fact in the United States a government of the people by the people and for the people. The development in this direction is rather tardy, but better late than never.

President Wood of the Wool Trust has a great eye for profits. Instead of reducing prices to a point where the public could afford to buy he hit upon a better plan of garnering the money. He closed down the factories, thus creating a greater shortage in woolen materials and at the same time compelling the wool producers to sell their product to him at greatly reduced prices. When manufactured woolen goods are sufficiently scarce and his supply of raw materials very large he will most likely again open the mills and clean up millions in profits while mammon-serving newspapers continue to make excuses for him and endeavor to bewilder the people into supporting a high tariff policy that will enable the Wool Trust to more completely monopolize the market.

Respect for Law

It is a certainty that those who prate most about respect for law in this country do more to break down the natural respect of the people for law than any other part of our population by insisting upon the passage of absurd, unjust and unnecessary laws. A shining example of this is found in the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution and the enactments having to do with its enforcement throughout the United States. That those who forced through the amendment meant well and that their intentions were good no sane person will dispute, but that their fanaticism has brought about conditions that must in the end prove more harmful than the evil they attempted to obliterate there can be but little doubt. The Federal judges who are called upon to try cases of violation of these laws know that one result has been a great increase in hypocrisy and perjury. Men feel that their rights have been unnecessarily invaded and many of them do not hesitate to take the oath as witnesses and then evade giving any evidence that is not drawn out by the questioning of the prosecuting attorneys, sometimes even testifying falsely with little or no pangs of conscience, because they feel that the laws their evidence would uphold are unreasonable and unjust.

This is not at all a new condition of affairs, for the pages of history teem with similar conduct on the part of the people in all sections of the world when they felt they were being imposed upon through the instrumentality of tyrannical laws. We had previously a very pronounced instance of this kind in the United States under the fugitive slave laws. Many persons of the highest probity deliberately violated these laws by hiding and shielding escaped slaves without in any way feeling they were doing wrong.

Men are naturally selfish and when laws are passed that are not in harmony with the desires of the great majority of the people, great numbers of them will surely use every means of deception to satisfy their wants and desires in spite of the law. That they are doing this in evading the provisions of the prohibition law is indicated by the vast number of arrests as well as by the fact that every state in the Union is filled with sneaks and spys who stoop to every imaginable device in order to peep into every establishment and package in search of the contraband article. And these agents of the government themselves, knowing that there is widespread disregard of the law, have no hesitancy in transgressing the law if thereby they think they can get evidence against the suspected person.

Is this a healthy condition of affairs, and in the end will it be helpful or harmful to the Nation and its people as a whole? We need but look back to earlier periods of history to find the answer.

Recently we heard a man whose business it is to run down violators of the law say that prohibition had not stopped the sale of intoxicants, but had simply increased their price to such an extent that only the well-to-do could afford to drink very much. If this be true, and it must be admitted by all that it is very largely true, then as a practical proposition the law does not operate impartially. Of course those who forced the law on the statute books meant that it should be impartial, but as a matter of fact it does not now and cannot be made to effect all alike, so that it ought to be so amended as to bring it within the bounds of reason and thus wipe out the premium that the present monstrosity places upon violation of the law. The way to amend the law is to elect Congressmen who will vote for a liberalization of the Volstead enforcement act.

It may be urged by some that expressions of this character have a tendency to encourage disrespect for the law, and there may be some merit in the contention, but what are we to do when we see the vicious effects of an unpopular law; are we to shut our eyes to the facts and allow the thing to go on without comment or are we to be permitted to call attention to the faults in the hope that they may be corrected through more enlightened action by the people? The question is a serious one and one that the fanatics responsible for the condition will never be able to see so that it is up to the average citizen who is not a zealot on either side of the question to force through a remedy in the shape of legislation that will neither be too lenient nor too drastic. In other words, place upon the statute books laws that will have both the moral and active support of a majority of the people. The present law does not possess this very necessary qualification.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

During the months of June and July fifteen organizations in San Francisco, including the Labor Council, sent representatives to a conference to consider ways and means of improving the educational system of the city. The representatives of these organizations agreed upon the proposition that the Superintendent of Schools should be an expert educator and should be selected by the Board of Education because of his ability in that field, this being the system that has given the greatest degree of satisfaction throughout the United States. It is also the system followed by large industrial and commercial establishments throughout the world, that is, the superintendent is always an expert in his line. The conference, having completed its draft of Charter amendments that will cure the evils of our present system, has submitted the proposition to the various organizations for consideration and the Labor Council this evening will take the question up and pass upon it.

If the United States Chamber of Commerce officials expected the announcement that the organization had been committed to the open-shop policy to create any amount of excitement in the labor movement they have been sadly disappointed. It has not created any excitement because just such action was fully expected. It is one thing to declare for the open shop and an entirely different thing to put up a fight for it. There are plenty of employers who are willing to declare for the open shop but who are unwilling to attempt to inaugurate it in their own establishments because of the price they would have to pay for such an attempt as well as the fact that the end must record failure. It is true that the unions are sometimes defeated in such fights but it is also true, and employers of experience are well aware of it, that they refuse to remain defeated and almost invariably come back and harass the open shopper until he sees the error of his way. It is not likely that the announcement of the United States Chamber of Commerce will create much discord in the industrial world because it has very little influence over its membership and the organized workers are ready to meet any attack that may be launched against them.

The voters of the State of California, particularly the organized workers, have acted wisely in refusing to sign the petitions circulated for the purpose of having the criminal syndicalism law submitted to the referendum. The California State Federation of Labor, when the question was presented to it, recommended that no such action be taken, but a few self-appointed saviors of the "working class" called the trade-union officials fools and decided that they would go ahead with the proposition in spite of them. Sometimes under such circumstances these fanatics do succeed in getting enough workers to sign their petitions to cause considerable trouble, but in this instance thousands of workers saw the point and refused to have anything to do with the affair so that the world savers were not able to get sufficient names to put the proposition upon the ballot. The leaders in the movement were not workers at all but belong to that class known as intellectuals who think they know more about what is good for the toilers than they do themselves. The labor movement can take care of matters of this kind to the best advantage without any assistance from the world savers who invariably do more harm than good in dealing with questions of this kind. In fact there would be no such laws on the statute books at all were it not for the conduct of these meddlesome creatures.

WIT AT RANDOM

Where is the woman now who can drive a man to drink —Life.

Judge—Did the prisoner offer any resistance?
Officer—Only a dollar, yer honor, an' I wouldn't take it.—The Anode.

World to end next winter, according to prophecy; but if Europe is involved Congress won't let this country participate.—Wall Street Journal.

"How are we to meet the high cost of living?"
"You don't have to meet it," answered the irritating person. "It overtakes you."—Washington Star.

Mr. Gaydogge—Well, by-by, my dear. In case I am really prevented from coming home to dinner, I will send you a telegram.

Mrs. Gaydogge—Oh, that's quite unnecessary; I've already taken it out of your pocket.—London Opinion.

"We're all going down town shopping this morning," said his wife, meaning by all, herself and their three daughters.

"I wish you wouldn't," replied the financial head of the house.

"Why not, pray?" asked the real head.

"Because I am unutterably opposed to collective bargaining."

"Josh," said Farmer Cornassel to his son, "I wish, if you don't mind, you'd eat off to yourself instead of with the summer boarders."

"Isn't my society good enough for them?"

"Your society is fine. But your appetite sets a terrible example."—Washington Star.

A St. Louis lawyer, having occasion to go to another town to interview a client, overlooked getting the name and address and wired back to his office for it. The telegram came in response, reading: "Client's name is Brown, Walter E., and yours is Allen, William G."

An Irish lawyer, who did not leave all his wit in his native Dublin, was questioning a man.

"And so you want to divorce this woman because she drinks?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you drink, yourself?"

"That's my business."

"Yes, yes, I know, but have you any other business?"

A certain Frenchman was telling a story to illustrate the point that the modern soldier does not care for decorations as did the soldiers of Napoleon.

"Napoleon," said he, "met one of his old guard, whose right arm was missing."

"Where were you hurt?" asked the Little Corporal.

"Sire, at Austerlitz."

"And were you not decorated?"

"No, sire."

"Then here is my own cross for you; I make you a chevalier."

"Your majesty makes me chevalier because I lost one arm. What would your majesty have done if I had lost both arms?"

"In that case," answered Napoleon, "I would have made you an officer of the Legion."

"Then," continued the Frenchman, "the old soldier drew his sword and cut off his other arm."

Of course we do not want to doubt that story, and it may be that he wanted the greater decoration just that much; but we cannot refrain from asking ourselves: How did he do it?

MISCELLANEOUS

COURAGE.

Where is your record of yesterday?
Is it near the top, or low?
Well, what does it matter anyway,
If you've watched the score and know?

The biggest men in the world today
Began—and some jobs were mean—
But they won because they were willing to play
The game out fair and clean.

They care not a whit that the odds were long
For their faith in themselves was fine;
They faced the mark with a courage strong
And headed straight for the line.

It's playing the big game right that pays,
It's not what you win, but how.
So forget to regard the wasted days,
Start right on a new one now.

—Jane Bates, in Forbes Magazine (N. Y.)

TRICKERY OR THIEVERY?

It is charged by editorial writers that the railroads are suspending men before they have an opportunity to participate in the back pay award of the transportation wage board. Those who are not on the pay rolls on August 1st will not be entitled to money which they heretofore have earned, it is said, and will find themselves out of work as well as out of pocket.

This is more than trickery. It is plain theft. It is about as nasty a display of cupidity and greed as has ever been given by the railroad managements of this country, and that is saying a great deal.

They have been robbing the public, the Nation and their own employees, but by more subtle methods. Never have they dared, such bold, brazen and brutal methods of exploitation and extortion. It is evidence that the freedom that is given them by the Esch-Cummins bill has turned their heads and made them unmindful of the primary rights of human beings.

Everything is being done to demoralize transportation workers. If their spirit can be broken they will be less inclined to resist other brutal schemes of managers. It seems almost as though the railroad executives realized that they were rushing headlong to ruin and were determined that the country shall be carried along with them.

Not satisfied with the wholesale destruction that has been wrought to commerce and industry, the railroads are playing fast and loose with the loyalty and devotion of their workers, and unless there is a return to sanity or forcible government intermediation the public is going to pay a heavy bill.

Almost daily delegations come to Washington to protest against a continuance of conditions that are spelling ruin for industries. They give facts to prove their contentions that there has been no improvement during the past three months. On the contrary, the crisis is becoming more acute, and unless something is immediately done we may be unable to dig ourselves out from the smash that impends.

It is, perhaps, too late to restore transportation conditions in time to avert widespread suffering and privation next winter. That seems to be the least of many alarming possibilities. But by intelligent management and the application of sound business principles it might be possible to check the tide that is running strongly in the direction of complete prostration of business, with its attendant losses to all citizens.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Meeting of Executive Council, San Francisco, July 25, 1920.—The meeting was called to order at 10:15 a. m. Vice-President Hopkins was elected to preside. In the absence of Secretary Scharrenberg, who has been attending the convention of the International Seafarers' Federation in Genoa, Italy, President Murphy was elected as temporary secretary. Present—President Daniel C. Murphy, Vice-President W. F. Banker, Walter G. Mathewson, Robert E. Murray, Fred W. Heckman, L. B. Leavitt, J. J. Matheson, Roe H. Baker and James E. Hopkins. Absent—Vice-Presidents Thos. Bone and Wm. J. McQuillan. Excused—Vice-Presidents S. H. Metcalf, E. L. Bruck, A. W. McKenna, Wm. P. Whitlock, James Giambruno and Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Organizer Buzzell is still located in Southern California. His activities have been productive of very good results. Since the last meeting of the Executive Council, co-operating with Organizers Dale and Taylor of the American Federation of Labor, they have continued their efforts to benefit the organizations of Fruit Workers.

Organizer Doyle has also been engaged in organizing the Fruit Workers in the Santa Clara Valley. His activities have taken him into many localities in the northern part of the State. He has given particular attention to the situation existing in Petaluma. The members of the Warehousemen and Cereal Workers' organization and the Teamsters have been on strike for some time. They are making a gallant struggle against great odds and at present it appears as though the conflict has narrowed itself to the simple question of the "open" or "closed" shop. These people are entitled to the support of organized labor throughout the State. Organizer Doyle is at

present located there, giving all the assistance possible.

Anti-Syndicalism Law, etc.—On the attempt to repeal the Criminal Syndicalism Law the Executive Council reaffirmed its former position.

Various requests for information concerning the Workers' Defense League have been received at the office and the reply invariably has been to send a copy of the minutes of the Executive Council where the original position on this matter was taken. From the literature sent forth the impression has been given that the State Federation of Labor has endorsed the attempt to have the question of the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law placed on the ballot. It is reiterated that the State Federation of Labor is opposed to the Criminal Syndicalism Law, but it does resent the efforts of people outside of the labor movement attempting to dictate the policy of the State Federation of Labor on any question. The State Federation of Labor opposed this legislation from the beginning and was successful in having many amendments made, particularly that which provides "that physical damage to physical property" must be proven.

The fact that organizations affiliated with the State Federation of Labor are being called upon so often to furnish funds without these appeals being approved by any authority in organized labor has brought about the condition wherein any appeal, legitimate or otherwise, does not meet with the response that is necessary to bring about success in any undertaking. It is to be hoped that a way will be found to permit organized Labor to carry on its own affairs.

The question of the State Federation of Labor's participation in the coming political campaign came before the Council through communications from the "Labor Party" and from the Non-Partisan Committee of the American Federation of Labor. After a very lengthy discussion it was decided by unanimous vote to call a special meet-

ing of the Executive Council on August 7 at 2 p. m. to determine the policy that will be followed in the coming elections. This is following out the suggestion of the Non-Partisan Committee of the American Federation of Labor and it was the unanimous opinion of those present that if the State Federation of Labor takes any part in the political campaigns at all it will be in accordance with the policy laid down by the American Federation of Labor "to reward our friends and punish our enemies" whenever possible.

On motion, Bother Telfer was granted the floor to explain his position on the Saturday half holiday in the State Printing office.

Vice-President Murray reported at length on the strike of the Teamsters in Oakland.

ONE REASON FOR H. C. OF L.

One reason for the high cost of living is shown in the six months' report of the Corn Products Refining Company.

After deducting sufficient amounts to cover all charges, depreciation costs, federal taxes and dividends on preferred dividends there remain a surplus for the six months of \$8,360,000. This is equivalent to \$16.79 a share on the \$49,780,000 common stock, as compared with \$12.08 a share in the corresponding period a year ago.

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Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

Which was the
First Garment
in America to
Bear the Union Label
?

Carhartt
Overalls

Made on the Pacific Coast

MIDDLE CLASS UNIONS.

By Richard Caverly.

Aroused by the enormous weekly amounts that were being paid in out-of-door donations, appalled by the menace of strikes in mines and on railways and in other essential industries, by increasing income taxation, and the rising cost of living, and feeling that existing and prospective housing legislation should also benefit the British middle classes, representatives of these classes held a crowded meeting on March 6, 1919, at Cannon Street Hotel, London, which resulted in the organization of the Middle Classes Union.

In addressing the assembly, the chairman is reported to have said: If you are properly organized, you will be the greatest force in the nation. You can possibly hold up all the workers. You could hold up the capitalist or you could even hold up the Government. You must see you are not squeezed or crushed and that you are placed in such a position as will necessitate a fair and square deal in all things and the right to live.

Early in March, 1920, the union celebrates the first anniversary of its organization.

Notwithstanding the special difficulties besetting the organizing of the Middle Classes Union, because of the variety of political viewpoints and individual interests of its members, according to a report made to the press by Capt. Stanley Abbott, the secretary, that organization already has 140 branches in various parts of the country. Many branches have a membership of as many as 1500. Sections of the unions are to be found in London. The home counties, the south, the midlands and Scotland also have their Middle Classes unionists. The Brighton and Hove branch has become so large that it is being divided in two.

The policy of the union is summarized as follows:

1. The strongest measures against Bolshevism.
2. The prevention of industrial nationalization.
3. The suppression of profiteers in exploitation and sectional tyranny.
4. More equitable distribution of taxation.
5. Representation of the "middle interests" in all political and economic affairs.

The challenge which certain classes of labor offer to what the middle classes believe to be essentially right in the existing social order brought forth the formation of the unions. The "continued existence of this challenge on the one hand, together with the aggressive policy of pure capitalism on the other," is the reason for the union's continued activity.

The Middle Classes Union does not consider itself a "strike breaker," but it is resolved to keep the whole community from being held up by any one part of the community. The union plans to aid in the carrying on of essential public services in emergencies and to ward off "lightning strikes."

Members of the Middle Classes Union are asked to back candidates who stand for the union's principles, regardless of such candidates' party affiliations. The union prepares lists of questions which are sent out to candidates for parliament and members of the union are counseled to support candidates answering these questions satisfactorily. If all of the candidates do so, members may choose according to party lines.

The Middle Classes Union has appointed a taxation committee of experts who submitted evidence to the Royal Commission on Income Tax. The union is also represented upon the Board of Trade central profiteering committee, as well as other governmental committees. Recent efforts have been made to organize the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draftsmen, the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, the Railway Clerks' Association, the National Association of Colliery Managers, the

Bank Officers' Guild, the National Union of Journalists, the Actors' Association and the Association of Industrial Chemists into a federation of "black-coat" workers, "under the aegis of the Labor party," which have been met by a counter movement to constitute these workers into a "third party" independent of manual workers and employers. If these black-coat organizations are not affiliated with the Middle Classes Union there is at least a likelihood that some of these associations will be represented on the grand council of that union. At any rate the trend of the black-coated workers toward "an alliance with labor" has received a check. However, this does not make it an easy task to forecast the future of the Middle Classes Union.

In connection with this brief account of the British Middle Classes Union, it is interesting to note that Hon. Edward James Gavegan, justice of the Supreme Court of New York, recently approved incorporation articles for "The Public Union (Inc.)," described as "a growing union of middle-class people," the aim of which is "to benefit in any way those who are not either organized manual laborers or high-salaried executives." Other aims of this new union that are cited in the petition are "to help relieve class oppression; to protect the public by lawful means from industrial and commercial oppression; to regulate and classify all forms of voluntary service; to serve in emergency crises and to secure representation of all middle interests in all legislative action."

How will this affect the organized workers?

RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES.

Riggers and Stevedores' Union reports that the waterfront employers have issued orders that only members of the Longshoremen's Association of San Francisco, which is not recognized as a bona fide union, be employed on the waterfront. This action, it is said, would bar union men from working on the waterfront.

According to William H. Urmey, Federal mediator, such an order is in violation of orders recently issued by the United States Shipping Board.

ELECT DELEGATES.

The Laundry Workers' Union has elected the following delegates to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor to be held in Fresno in October: Charles Hawley, Charles Child, Edward Flatley, Nellie Victor, Anna Brown, D. J. Gorman.

On August 16th the union will hold a special meeting to vote on the question of reaffiliating with the Anti-Japanese Laundry League, from which it withdrew several months ago.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Alfred A. Champreux of the molders, Andrew Wilson of the Alaska fishermen, Henry W. Steel of the marine cooks.

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3 Stores

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Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.

More Wear For The Money

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 30, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Credentials—Piano-Organ Workers—Joseph Gaughran, vice Frank U. Jones. Cemetery Workers—Jno. Dempsey, Simon Foley. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the American Federation of Labor, relative to salmon industry. From the following unions, enclosing donations



Over-Watering the Garden

A good many domestic water bills show undue increase at this time of year.

The reason is an excess of zeal in watering the garden.

Take, for instance, the following account:

March	400 cubic feet	\$1.61
April	400 " "	1.61
May	500 " "	1.85
June	900 " "	2.81
July	800 " "	2.57

Noting the doubled delivery, our Service Department investigated, the policy being to help consumers keep their bills down to normal.

Meter and water fixtures were in first-class condition.

But the premises are in the Mission, on a street notable for well-kept little gardens.

There is, on that street, a good deal of pleasant rivalry among the amateur gardeners.

The result is that in warm weather some use more water on their lawns and flowers than is necessary or beneficial.

That was the case with the consumer whose account is given above.

Our Service Department informed him that for the best results at this particular time of year he should use not more than 3 cubic feet a month for each square yard irrigated. In his case this means 200 cubic feet of water, costing 48 cents.

That consumer has moderated his watering zeal, gets good results, and saves money.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

for the cigarmakers of Tampa, Florida: Ladies' Garment Workers, Steam Engineers, Street Car-men.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union, request for a boycott on Jung's Delicatessen and Bakery. Wage scale of Hatters' Union.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the American Federation of Labor, relative to action on several resolutions adopted by the convention. From the Central Labor Council of Petaluma, with reference to Coulson Company, which is unfair to organized labor.

Referred to Secretary—From Hospital Stewards and Nurses' Union, requesting the Secretary to visit them in the near future. From the Central Labor Council of Petaluma, requesting information as to the hours worked on street cars and in warehouses.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From the office of Archbishop Hanna, Mayor Rolph, Walter Macarthur and Will J. French, acknowledging receipt of Council's invitation as honorary delegate to the Labor Day Committee.

Executive Committee's Report—Recommended indorsement of the wage scale of Janitors' Union, subject to the approval of the American Federation of Labor. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale of Bottlers' Union, subject to the indorsement of the Joint Board and International Union.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$406.94. Expenses—\$277.35.

Council adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held July 21, 1920.

Meeting called to order by Secretary Desepte at 8:15 p. m. in the absence of the president and vice-president. Brother Brundage is still in the East and Sister Radloff did not attend. Brother E. M. Gibson, from Pressmen's Union, was nominated and elected temporary chairman. Sister Burkett was appointed as vice-president for the meeting. All absentees were noted.

Minutes of previous meeting were approved as read.

Credentials—From Cigarmakers for Mary Wolf and Roy Knox. From Steam Engineers No. 64 for F. Fratas, John P. Nelson and T. Aarkrogh. From the Sailmakers' Union No. 11775 for A. D. O'Brien. From Typographical Union No. 21 for J. J. O'Rourke and D. J. Gallick. Credentials received and delegates seated.

Communications—From the Union Label Trades Department, requesting our indorsement of the non-partisan policy of the American Federation of Labor in the coming political campaign; same was indorsed. Minutes of St. Louis Label Trades Section of June 25th, in which was

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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1920

Assets	\$66,840,376.91
Deposits	63,352,269.17
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,488,107.78
Employees' Pension Fund	330,951.36



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noted the number of merchants in different sections of the city who were selling the union-made "Bell" brand collars; filed. From Brother Howard, asking to be excused from attending this meeting.

Reports of Unions—Sister Ashton spoke on the duty of every union man and woman to be consistent and demand the union label, card and button at all times. Boxmakers and Sawyers report that the Pacific Box Co. was slowly but surely being organized, that it was 90 per cent organized now; that through the agitation of the union its members had received an increase of wages and an eight-hour day. Waiters report that they had a big meeting; that their membership was about sixteen hundred; that they donated \$25 to the Cigarmakers; that they placed a fine of \$5 on any member patronizing the Emporium; that they indorsed the Police wage raise; that he had made a report to this meeting; that the members must demand the union label, card and button. Gas Workers report they had installation of officers and that another delegate would be sent to the Section; and that their raise was slow in coming. Pressmen's Union No. 24 reports that the Press Feeders and Assistants had amalgamated with them; that they had the usual kick because some people who should did not demand the union label on their printing; that the circuses were starting out now and most all were using non-union posters; these should not be patronized; also a road show wanted to put up non-union posters but were advised that it might hurt them and they had others printed here in a union shop. Furniture Handlers report doing fine. Cracker Bakers report plenty of work and short of girls; are able to get the white overalls now; indorsed the Police wage raise and to remember that the National Biscuit Co. was unfair. Cigarmakers report that they want to make a correction in the number out on strike in Tampa, Fla.; it should be 12,000 instead of 5000; that the factories tried to open there but could get only about twenty-five to go back; that the strike was to prevent a reduction in wages and recognition of the union. Cap Makers report they are almost 100 per cent organized; that if a cap maker quits a job it is hard for him to get another one as they won't hire him; this causes the member to start a little shop of his own, causing price cutting. Tailors report things are the same, and thank the Section for the bulletin that was sent out. Grocery Clerk report minor troubles and ask the delegates to report to their local members to stay out of any store in front of which papers are being sold. Hoisting Engineers report they have indorsed the Police wage raise, and that he is still in hopes of seeing that 500 women membership to this Section. Shoe Clerks report that the Clerks' Locals about the Bay district will have a picnic at Neptune Beach next Sunday; all welcome.

Agitation Committee—Report of the Committee concurred in. The committee that visited the Labor Council executive committee relative to devising ways and means of raising the necessary funds to carry on agitation reported that the Labor Council executive committee asked them to bring in something of a definite nature and if feasible would get in back of it; also suggested that the unions that want to exploit their label, card and button should be brought into a conference to see how much they would stand to pay.

New Business—Extended discussion on the Bell brand collar. Moved and seconded that all label, card and button unions be requested to have representation at the next meeting of the Section; carried.

Receipts—Dues, \$53.00; P. C. T., \$20.99.

Bills—E. G. Buehrer, \$25.00 and \$1.00.

meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m. to meet Wednesday, August 4, 1920. Fraternal submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

LABOR DAY.

The Bulletin's all-labor boxing tournament for the amateur championship of the Pacific Coast will be the only athletic feature of the Labor Day celebration to be held in the Civic Auditorium on the afternoon of Labor Day, Monday, September 6th.

This was the decision reached at a meeting of the general Labor Day committee of the two Councils, following the recommendation of the sub-committee appointed to arrange for the proper observance of Labor Day.

It was the unanimous recommendation of the sub-committee that the Bulletin be invited to stage its proposed all-labor boxing tournament at the Civic Auditorium and that it be made the only athletic feature of the big celebration. This was unanimously agreed to by the general committee.

The sub-committee making the recommendation was composed of P. H. McCarthy, W. T. Bonsor, John A. O'Connell, William H. Urmy, George A. Tracy, Lawrence J. Flaherty and Frank C. McDonald.

In addition to the boxing tournament the Labor Day program will include vocal and instrumental music and an oration. In the evening there will be a grand ball in the Civic Auditorium, which will be free to all. There will be no Labor Day parade.

Mayor James Rolph, Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, City Sealer of Weights and Measures Andrew J. Gallagher, Walter Macarthur, U. S. Shipping Officer, Supervisor Ralph McLeran, and Will J. French, chairman of the State Industrial Accident Commission, comprise the honorary membership of the Labor Day committee.

ELECTRICAL COURSES.

Electrical courses that take the student successively through all grades of the subject are to be conducted at night in San Francisco and Oakland this year by the Extension Division of the University of California. The San Francisco class in elementary electricity will meet on Tuesday evening, August 17th, at the Polytechnic High School, First avenue and Frederick street, and the Oakland class will start August 31st at the Technical High School, Broadway. Those interested are invited to attend the first meetings of the classes.

Arthur L. Jordan, head of the science department of the San Francisco Polytechnic High School, will again have charge of the instruction in electricity. In all he will give nine courses in direct and alternating electricity, the students passing from one to another in rotation. These courses attract not only students of electricity and electrical workers, but salesmen of electrical goods, stenographers, and clerks in electrical offices who wish a thorough understanding of the subject and the machinery which they handle.

The elementary course starts at 8:15, August 17th. The class meets two evenings, Tuesdays and Fridays. Another course in the series, dealing with transmission, batteries, measuring instruments, etc., meets the same evenings at 7:15.

The Oakland class will be instructed by R. Roy Cowles, assistant superintendent of the electrical department of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in Oakland.

Registrations for these courses are now being received at the San Francisco office of the University Extension, 140 Kearny street, and at room 301 California Hall, Berkeley.

NOLAN TO TAKE REST.

Congressman John I. Nolan, with his family, is planning to go to the mountains for a much-needed rest. He expects to leave San Francisco next week and be absent about a month. He had planned to attend a meeting of the executive board of the International Molders' Union in Cincinnati next week, but his friends prevailed upon him to take a vacation.

WAITERS.

Waiters' Union No. 30 at its last meeting donated \$50 to the striking cereal workers and teamsters of Petaluma.

With the assistance of the other culinary crafts and a Greek organizer, the union last week called a strike of all employees of a Greek restaurant on Market street, the first strike the union has had in four years. The strike lasted only 20 minutes, at the end of which time the employer conceded all demands. The union, as a result, anticipates no more trouble in unionizing Greek restaurants, according to Secretary Weinberger.

SMOKE UNION MADE CIGARS



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INTERNATIONAL NEWS TOPICS OF THE DAY

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Regent Theatre.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
Washington Square Theatre.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

It takes all kinds of cranks to make a world—also a composing room. The Call Chapel now numbers a golf "bug" among its members. John Lees is the printer who learned the game in "Bonnie Scotland." "Hoot," as he is known among his friends, has tried to make converts to the game among his fellow workers. The only interest he has aroused so far is when he mentions that, after you have chased a golf ball around the golf links all day, there is a "nineteenth hole," where the players used to gather over the festive bowl and hold "post mortems." Since the country went dry, these "nineteenth hole" sessions are held in secret. The only member of the Call Chapel who has pricked up his ears in response to "Hoot's" talk, so far, is Frank ("Kid") Wandress. However, Frank says he wants to start at the "nineteenth hole."

Hiram Gould of the Recorder Chapel left San Francisco last Monday for New York, whence he will sail August 12th on the steamer Imperator for Liverpool, England. His travels will include a tour of the British Isles. While in London Mr. Gould will visit William R. Meredith, a former member of No. 21, who is considerable of a globe-trotter himself. From London Mr. Gould will proceed to continental Europe, where he will visit the more important show places, including the battlefields of France and Flanders.

Undaunted by the unusual (?) gyrations of the southern city, Thomas Black of the Examiner Chapel sailed for Los Angeles last Saturday on the steamer Governor. "Tom" believes "there's a reason" for the recent misconduct of the City of Angels, and, not being able to obtain a satisfactory perspective from his home port, has gone there to make a personal investigation. Before returning with the report of his survey of the city on ballbearings, the compilation of which probably will require some three or four weeks, Mr. Black will "do" Catalina Island and San Diego, and possibly take a saunter into Tijuana. Mrs. Black is accompanying her husband.

Ross Wilson, assistant foreman of the Call composing room, who has been absent on a vacation, sustained a painful injury last week, when he broke his left wrist while playing tennis.

H. J. Werle, linotype operator on the Recorder, left San Francisco last Sunday night for San Diego, where he will spend the greater part of his two weeks' vacation. It is reported Mr. Werle has engaged an airplane, from which he will make an altitudinous observation of the new Cantu revolution in Mexico.

George Hearst of the Examiner, when last heard from since he started on his vacation tour, was headed toward Lake Tahoe. Mr. Hearst is accompanied by Mrs. Hearst and their two children.

Margaret Halle, 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Halle and sister of Virginia Halle, died last Saturday in Oakland, following an attack of appendicitis, for which she had a few days previously undergone an operation. The child was a native of San Francisco. The funeral services, which were private, were held last Tuesday in Oakland. The heartfelt sympathy of a host of friends is extended to Mr. Halle and his family in their hour of sorrow.

Leon A. Bowen, who has been subbing as copyholder for Mrs. Sarah Brunner in the proofroom of the Daily Recorder during the school vacation period, left his desk last Monday to resume the final lap of the academic course he is taking in Polytechnic High School. Leon is the son of W. U. Bowen, who has been making one of the Recorder's linotypes behave for a number of years.

R. Perich of the Pacific Monotype Composition Chapel will leave for Los Angeles tomorrow, where he will linger for two weeks.

All this hegira to Southern California has

caused many who are in the dark to wonder what the real attraction there is. Can it be that the prohibition enforcement officers have become derelict in their duty? For a time the exodus was nearly all northward, but the arrow has made a complete semi-circle, indicating a straight southward course to follow. While we ("we" being used here in an editorial sense) can not

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truthfully claim to be in on the real, honest-to goodness "know," unofficial information has reached us from the wise ones that this community is anything but Sahara-like. Things in the Southern California metropolis and its immediate environs have been so unsteady of late that perhaps the indulgence of a wee bit of the amber liquid as a nerve quieter is permissible as well as excusable. H. C. Prensler of the Sunset Chapel, San Francisco, and J. W. Buckman of the Mercury-Herald, San Jose, are among the most recent additions to the throng attracted by the southern magnet, and are at this writing trekking toward San Diego. Both are ex-service men, having served Uncle Sam overseas. It may be possible they are seeking an interview with Governor Cantu with the object of obtaining permission to put their slips in his sub-board.

Information has reached the offices of No. 21 that John J. Cronin, who a few years ago was employed in the composing room of the San Francisco Bulletin and was at one time a resident of the Union Printers' Home, which he vacated after apparently having recovered his health, has been obliged to return to that institution. He was readmitted to the home from Albuquerque, N. M.

Bearing the scars caused by an attack of poison oak as a gentle reminder of the delightful (?) two weeks' vacation spent with his family in the picturesque Russian River region, James Stansbury has returned to civilization and work, and may be found almost daily confronting a linotype keyboard in the Examiner composing room. To "Jim" city life hath charms entirely foreign to the "great outdoors."

The latest newspaper merger in California that has come to our attention has taken place in Red Bluff. John G. Miller, publisher of the Red Bluff News, has leased the Sentinel of that city. Up to the time of the consolidation the Sentinel appeared as a daily paper. It as been converted into a weekly journal, and will be published as such until further notice. The News will continue as an evening paper, being issued daily. Lieutenant L. L. Hottman, former linotype operator on the Sentinel, was the only person affected by the change, his "sit" having been abolished.

J. C. Chick and J. A. Reynolds, former "sit" holders on the Chronicle, have resigned their positions and withdrawn their cards. Mr. Chick

has returned to his home in Fresno, while Mr. Reynolds left for the Northwest.

John R. Hanlon, brother of Val Hanlon, one of No. 21's oldest members, arrived in San Francisco last Sunday night from Washington, D. C., where he has been living for the last three years.

E. A. Dahlke, a machinist on the Chronicle, formerly of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Dahlke are visiting Lake Tahoe.

Golden Gate Post No. 40, American Legion, celebrated the first anniversary of its organization recently in the Exposition Auditorium, an elaborate program of oratory made up the first part of the evening's program, during which Fred F. Bebergall, retiring commander of the post and former first vice-president of San Francisco Typographical Union, was presented with a beautiful gold emblem, appropriately inscribed, the gift of the post in recognition of Mr. Bebergall's services in behalf of the organization. Supervisor Ralph McLeran made the presentation speech in the capable manner for which he is well known, and Mr. Bebergall responded in kind. William T. Hearst, a member of the Examiner Chapel, who has taken an active interest in the welfare of Golden Gate Post and who is largely responsible for its success, presided at the meeting. Among the printer members of Golden Gate Post No. 40, American Legion, are Fred Bebergall, William T. Hearst, Marcus Laub, "Bud" Shipaugh and John I. Houston.

The Sacramento Tribune, official organ of the Federated Trades and Building Trades Councils and the Federation of Railroad Shop Crafts of Sacramento County, Dilse Hopkins, member of the Typographical Union, editor, is this week issued from its own printing plant, located in the Sacramento Labor Temple. In the initial issue from the new plant the paper is enlarged, being increased from a seven to an eight-column journal and the columns extended two inches. "This is small town stuff, but we're proud of the dern thing!" Organized labor of Sacramento is fortunate in having a publication of the caliber of the Tribune, and under the fearless, offensive and defensive editorial management of Dilse Hopkins, we predict for the Tribune continued success and prosperity.

BOOKBINDERS GAIN.

A union-shop agreement that bookbinders have secured from a large concern in Augusta, Ga., is believed will preclude any strike in this calling.

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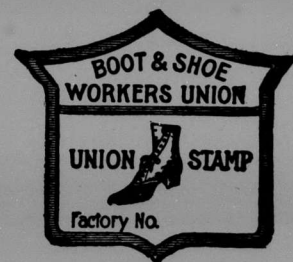


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LAUNDRY DRIVERS.

J. H. Duncan has been elected to succeed H. H. Washburn as delegate to the Labor Council from the Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union.

CEMETERY EMPLOYEES.

The Cemetery Employees' Union has elected J. Dempsey and Simon Foley delegates to the Labor Council.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS.

Joseph Gaughran has succeeded Frank U. Jones as delegate to the Labor Council from Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union.

MOLDERS.

During the last quarter, the International Molders' Union paid out in strike benefits a total of \$26,770.40, and in death and disability benefits \$11,300.

COOKS.

Cooks' Union No. 44 of San Francisco has recently acquired elaborate new headquarters at 83 Sixth street, where the organization occupies the entire second floor of a large building, which has been divided into reading and recreation and lounging rooms and offices for Secretary Hawkins. It is said that the new headquarters are the most elaborate of any Cooks' Union in the United States.

COOKS' HELPERS.

Cooks' Helpers' Union No. 110 has elected Robert Wyman to succeed F. E. Horn as delegate to the Labor Council.

WAGE SCALES INDORSED.

The Labor Council has indorsed the new wage scales and working agreements of the Janitors' Union and the Bottlers' Union, both of which provide for an increase in wages from \$5 to \$6 per day.

BAILEY LOSES BROTHER.

James T. Bailey, secretary of the Machinists' Union, suffered the loss of his brother, Alexander Bailey, whose death occurred in this city last Monday. The funeral was held Wednesday. Interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

ICE HANDLERS GAIN.

In Toledo, Ohio, the Ice Handlers' Union has won a wage increase of \$3 a week through arbitration proceedings. The neutral arbitrator ruled that the books of the companies show that the advanced rate can be met without increasing the cost of ice to the public. The latter part of the award passes the understanding of the companies who are asking where the arbitrator finds such ideas.

THE PETALUMA STRIKE.

Petaluma, Calif., July 23, 1920.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

We overlooked the name of the Coulson Company on the list of unfair firms here. All eggs and poultry that is leaving here now is handled by scab teamsters and unfair express companies.

Please make note of this and do not buy Petaluma eggs and dressed poultry.

We have a hard fight and must fight every way we can.

The Coulson Company manufactures all kinds of poultry feeds and medicines and ships all over the country. Please look out for them.

Thanking you, we beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
STRIKE COMMITTEE.

Jack Casey, Chairman; Joseph Vincent, Treas.; A. H. Romwell.

Signed by C. A. Mudget, C. L. C., Pres.; W. A. Carter, C. L. C., Sec.

LEAKY FIXTURES.

When houses are new, plumbing fixtures are reasonably tight. But as time goes on, rust, corrosion, the hardening of rubber valves and other changes result in leakage from fixtures.

Small leaks running constantly make little impression on people who do not realize their significance. Yet a leaky toilet may waste without attracting attention, as much water as would supply twenty families.

A majority of people are reasonably careful about water fixtures. It is the minority who permit water to discharge unused in large quantities.

The experience of the Service Department of the Spring Valley Water Company is that this minority of people can be made careful by instruction and courteous help.

ORPHEUM.

All the requirements of vaudeville seem to be welded into the show which will make its appearance at the Orpheum next Sunday. Miss Georgia Campbell, who forsook a dignified circle of exclusive society folk of Washington, D. C., to embark upon a professional career four years ago, will headline in her picturesque song offering, "Gone Are the Days." An old southern mansion set in the foliage of the Mississippi river bank will be the scene. With this attractive situation, Miss Campbell and her four associates, Robert Buchanan, Archie Ruggles and George Sutton, will recollect the songs of other days until a dream of the old South will be depicted. Much interesting material is woven into the cycle of setting, plot and song which will add a lustre to the act, it is announced. George Austin Moore, famous for his songs and stories, is another notable artist. Moore blends his ability as a raconteur and vocalist with good effect. He was with the first unit of entertainers to sail overseas to amuse men in service and his act will be flavored somewhat with the experiences he gained over there. The Harry Hayden Company in a romantic comedy entitled "The Love Game," will depict this international sport as it is played in real life. The cast will include Harry Hayden, Scott Moore, Eloise Murray, Virginia Marseillius. Dooley and Storey, a recently formed partnership, following the close of a production, will win additional honors with their "vaudeville a la carte." Elizabeth Nelson and the Barry Boys are scheduled to produce a medley of vaudeville bits. Miss Nelson will provide the athletics while the comedy and dance will be interpolated by the Barry Boys. Hayatake Brothers with an exposition of athletics, Japanese style, and the Parsheleys, with enormous tympanies, drums and xylophones, will be other features. Frank Dobson and his thirteen sirens will remain one more week. Topics of the Day, pictorial events and orchestra will provide other program numbers.

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